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- (54) Title: DNA ENCODING CANINE VON WILLEBRAND FACTOR AND METHODS OF USE
- (57) Abstract

The complete sequence of the canine von Willebrand Factor cDNA and deduced amino acid sequence is provided. The mutation which causes von Willebrand's Disease in Scottish Terriers, a single base deletion in exon 4, has also been determined. Methods for detecting carriers of the defective vWF gene are also provided.

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WO 98/03683 PCT/US97/12606

DNA ENCODING CANINE VON WILLEBRAND FACTOR AND METHODS OF USE

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates generally to canine von Willebrand factor (vWF), and more particularly, to the gene encoding vWF as well as a genetic defect that causes canine von Willebrand's disease.

BIOLOGICAL DEPOSITS

SEQUENCE

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ACCESSION NO.

Canine von Willebrand Factor

10 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

In both dogs and humans, von Willebrand's disease (vWD) is a bleeding disorder of variable severity that results from a quantitative or qualitative defect in von Willebrand factor (vWF) (Ginsburg, D. et al., *Blood* 79:2507-2519 (1992); Ruggeri, Z.M., et al., *FASEB J* 7:308-316 (1993); Dodds, W.J., *Mod Vet Pract* 681-686 (1984); Johnson, G.S. et al., *JAVMA* 176:1261-1263 (1988); Brooks, M., *Probl In Vet Med* 4:636-646 (1992)). This clotting factor has two known functions, stabilization of Factor VIII (hemophilic factor A) in the blood, and aiding the adhesion of platelets to the subendothelium, which allows them to provide hemostasis more effectively. If the factor is missing or defective, the patient, whether human or dog, may bleed severely.

The disease is the most common hereditary bleeding disorder in both species, and is genetically and clinically heterogenous. Three clinical types, called 1, 2, and 3 (formerly I, II, and III; see Sadler, J.E. et al., *Blood* 84:676-679 (1994) for nomenclature changes), have been described. Type 1 vWD is inherited in a dominant, incompletely penetrant fashion. Bleeding appears to be due to the reduced level of vWF rather than a qualitative difference. Although this is the most common form of vWD found in most mammals, and can cause serious bleeding problems, it is generally less severe than the other two types. In addition, a relatively inexpensive vasopressin analog (DDAVP) can help alleviate symptoms (Kraus, K.H. et al., *Vet Surg* 18:103-109 (1989)).

In Type 2 vWD, patients have essentially normal levels of vWF, but the factor is abnormal as determined by specialized tests (Ruggeri, Z.M., et al., *FASEB J* 7:308-316 (1993); Brooks, M., *Probl In Vet Med* 4:636-646 (1992)). This type is also

WO 98/03683

- 2 -

inherited in a dominant fashion and has only rarely been described in dogs (Turrentine, M.A., et al., Vet Clin North Am Small Anim Pract 18:275 (1988)).

Type 3 vWD is the most severe form of the disease. It is inherited as an autosomal recessive trait, and affected individuals have no detectable vWF in their blood. Serious bleeding episodes require transfusions of blood or cryoprecipitate to supply the missing vWF. Heterozygous carriers have moderately reduced factor concentrations, but generally appear to have normal hemostasis.

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Scottish terriers have Type 3 vWD (Dodds, W.J., Mod Vet Pract 681-686 (1984); Johnson, G.S. et al., JAVMA 176:1261-1263 (1988)). Homozygotes have no detectable vWF and have a severe bleeding disorder. Heterozygotes have reduced levels of the factor, and are clinically normal (Brooks, M. et al., JAVMA 200:1123-1127 (1992)). The prevalence of vWD among Scottish terriers including both heterozygotes and homozygotes has been variously estimated from 27-31% (Stokol, T. et al., Res. Vet. Sci. 59:152-155 (1995); Brooks, M., Proc. 9th ACVIM Forum 89-91 (1991)).

Currently, detection of affected and carrier Scottish terrier dogs is done by vWF antigen testing (Benson, R.E. et al., Am J Vet Res 44:399-403 (1983); Stokol, T. et al., Res. Vet. Sci. 59:152-155 (1995)) or by coagulation assays (Rosborough, T.K. et al., J. Lab. Clin. Med. 96:47-56 (1980); Read, M.S. et al., J. Lab. Clin. Med. 101:74-82 (1983)). These procedures yield variable results, as the protein-based tests can be influenced by such things as sample collection, sample handling, estrous, pregnancy, vaccination, age, and hypothyroidism (Strauss, H.S. et al., New Eng J Med 269:1251-1252 (1963); Bloom, A.L., Mayo Clin Proc 66:743-751 (1991); Stirling, Y. et al., Thromb Haemostasis 52:176-182 (1984); Mansell, P.D. et al., Br. Vet. J. 148:329-337 (1992); Avgeris, S. et al., JAVMA 196:921-924 (1990); Panciera, D.P. et al. JAVMA 205:1550-1553 (1994)). Thus, for example, a dog that tests within the normal range on one day, can test within the carrier range on another day. It is therefore difficult for breeders to use this information.

It would thus be desirable to provide the nucleic acid sequence encoding canine vWF. It would also be desirable to provide the genetic defect responsible for canine vWD. It would further be desirable to obtain the amino acid sequence of canine vWF. It would also be desirable to provide a method for detecting carriers of the defective vWF gene based on the nucleic acid sequence of the normal and defective vWF gene.

PCT/US97/12606

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a novel purified and isolated nucleic acid sequence encoding canine vWF. A nucleic acid sequence containing the mutation that causes vWD in Scottish terriers, a single-base deletion in exon 4, is also provided. The nucleic acid sequences of the present invention may be used in methods for detecting carriers of the mutation that causes vWD. Such methods may be used by breeders to reduce the frequency of the disease-causing allele and the incidence of disease. In addition, the nucleic acid sequence of the canine vWF provided herein may be used to determine the genetic defect that causes vWD in other breeds as well as other species.

Additional objects, advantages, and features of the present invention will become apparent from the following description, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The various advantages of the present invention will become apparent to one skilled in the art by reading the following specification and by referencing the following drawings in which:

Figures 1A-1C is the nucleic acid sequence of the canine von Willebrand factor of the present invention;

Figures 2A-2C is a comparison of the human and canine prepro-von Willebrand factor amino acid sequences;

Figure 3 provides nucleotide sequencing ladders for the von Willebrand's disease mutation region for normal (clear), carrier, and affected Scottish terriers, the sequences being obtained directly from PCR products derived from genomic DNAs in exon 4;

Figure 4 illustrates the results of a method of the present invention used to detect the Scottish terrier vWD mutation; and

Figure 5 shows the Scottish terrier pedigree, which in turn illustrates segregation of the mutant and normal vWF alleles.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The cDNA encoding canine von Willebrand Factor (vWF) has been sequenced, and its sequence is set forth in Figures 1A-1C and SEQ ID NO: 1. The amino acid sequence corresponding to the cDNA of canine vWF has been subsequently deduced and is set forth in Figures 2A-2C and SEQ ID NO: 2. The mutation of the normal vWF gene which causes von Willebrand's Disease (vWD),

a deletion at codon 88 of the normal gene resulting in a frameshift, is also provided. The nucleic acid sequences of the present invention may be used in methods for detecting homozygous and heterozygous carriers of the defective vWF gene.

In a preferred method of detecting the presence of the von Willebrand allele in canines, DNA samples are first collected by relatively noninvasive techniques, *i.e.*, DNA samples are obtained with minimal penetration into body tissues of the animals to be tested. Common noninvasive tissue sample collection methods may be used and include withdrawing buccal cells via cheek swabs and withdrawing blood samples. Following isolation of the DNA by standard techniques, PCR is performed on the DNA utilizing pre-designed primers that produce enzyme restriction sites on those DNA samples that harbor the defective gene. Treatment of the amplified DNA with appropriate restriction enzymes such as *Bsi*E I thus allows one to analyze for the presence of the defective allele. One skilled in the art will appreciate that this method may be applied not only to Scottish terriers, but to other breeds such as Shetland sheepdogs and Dutch Kooikers.

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Overall, the present invention provides breeders with an accurate, definitive test whereby the undesired vWD gene may be eliminated from breeding lines. The current tests used by breeders are protein-based, and as noted previously, the primary difficulty with this type of test is the variability of results due to a variety of factors. The ultimate result of such variability is that an inordinate number of animals fall into an ambiguous grouping whereby carriers and noncarriers cannot be reliably distinguished. The present invention obviates the inherent limitations of protein-based tests by detecting the genetic mutation which causes vWD. As described in Specific Example 1, the methods of the present invention provide an accurate test for distinguishing noncarriers, homozygous carriers and heterozygous carriers of the defective vWF gene.

It will be appreciated that because the vWF cDNA of the present invention is substantially homologous to vWF cDNA throughout the canine species, the nucleic acid sequences of the present invention may be used to detect DNA mutations in other breeds as well. In addition, the canine vWF sequence presented herein potentially in combination with the established human sequence (Genbank Accession No. X04385, Bonthron, D. et al., *Nucleic Acids Res.* 14:7125-7128 (1986); Mancuso, D.J. et al., *Biochemistry* 30:253-269 (1989); Meyer, D. et al., *Throm Haemostasis* 70:99-104 (1993)), may be used to facilitate sequencing of the vWF

WO 98/03683 PCT/US97/12606

gene and genetic defects causing vWD, in other mammalian species e.g., by using cross-species PCR methods known by those skilled in the art.

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It is also within the contemplation of this invention that the isolated and purified nucleic acid sequences of the present invention be incorporated into an appropriate recombinant expression vector, e.g., viral or plasmid, which is capable of transforming an appropriate host cell, either eukaryotic (e.g., mammalian) or prokaryotic (e.g., E. coli). Such DNA may involve alternate nucleic acid forms, such as cDNA, gDNA, and DNA prepared by partial or total chemical synthesis. The DNA may also be accompanied by additional regulatory elements, such as promoters, operators and regulators, which are necessary and/or may enhance the expression of the vWF gene product. In this way, cells may be induced to over-express the vWF gene, thereby generating desired amounts of the target vWF protein. It is further contemplated that the canine vWF polypeptide sequence of the present invention may be utilized to manufacture canine vWF using standard synthetic methods. One skilled in the art will also note that the defective protein encoded by the defective vWF gene of the present invention may also be of use in formulating a complementary diagnostic test for canine vWD that may provide further data in establishing the presence of the defective allele. Thus, production of the defective vWF polypeptide, either through expression in transformed host cells as described above for the active vWF polypeptide or through chemical synthesis, is also contemplated by the present invention.

The term "gene" as to referred herein means a nucleic acid which encodes a protein product. The term "nucleic acid" refers to a linear array of nucleotides and nucleosides, such as genomic DNA, cDNA and DNA prepared by partial or total chemical synthesis from nucleotides. The term "encoding" means that the nucleic acid may be transcribed and translated into the desired polypeptide. "Polypeptide" refers to amino acid sequences which comprise both full-length proteins and fragments thereof. "Mutation" as referred to herein includes any alteration in a nucleic acid sequence including, but not limited to, deletions, substitutions and additions.

As referred to herein, the term "capable of hybridizing under high stringency conditions" means annealing a strand of DNA complementary to the DNA of interest under highly stringent conditions. Likewise, "capable of hybridizing under low stringency conditions" refers to annealing a strand of DNA complementary to the DNA of interest under low stringency conditions. In the present invention, hybridizing

WO 98/03683

- 6 -

under either high or low stringency conditions would involve hybridizing a nucleic acid sequence (e.g., the complementary sequence to SEQ ID NO: 1 or portion thereof), with a second target nucleic acid sequence. "High stringency conditions" for the annealing process may involve, for example, high temperature and/or low salt 5 content, which disfavor hydrogen bonding contacts among mismatched base pairs. "Low stringency conditions" would involve lower temperature, and/or lower salt concentration than that of high stringency conditions. Such conditions allow for two DNA strands to anneal if substantial, though not near complete complementarity exists between the two strands, as is the case among DNA strands that code for the same protein but differ in sequence due to the degeneracy of the genetic code. Appropriate stringency conditions which promote DNA hybridization, for example, 6X SSC at about 45 °C, followed by a wash of 2X SSC at 50 °C are known to those skilled in the art or can be found in Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, John Wiley & Sons, NY (1989), 6.31-6.3.6. For example, the salt concentration in the wash step can be selected from a low stringency of about 2X SSC at 50 °C to a high stringency of about 0.2X SSC at 50 °C. In addition, the temperature in the wash step can be increased from low stringency at room temperature, about 22 °C, to high stringency conditions, at about 65 °C. Other stringency parameters are described in Maniatis, T., et al., Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring NY, (1982), at pp. 387-389; see also Sambrook J. et al., Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, Second Edition, Volume 2, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring, NY at pp. 8.46-8.47 (1989).

SPECIFIC EXAMPLE 1 **Materials And Methods**

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Isolation of RNA. The source of the RNA was a uterus from a Scottish Terrier affected with vWD (factor level < 0.1% and a clinical bleeder), that was surgically removed because of infection. Spleen tissue was obtained from a Doberman Pinscher affected with vWD that died from dilated cardiomyopathy (factor level 7% and a clinical bleeder). Total RNA was extracted from the tissues using Trizol (Life Technologies, Gaithersburg, MD). The integrity of the RNA was assessed by agarose gel electrophoresis.

Design of PCR primer sets. Primers were designed to a few regions of the gene, where sequences from two species were available (Lavergne, J.M. et al., Biochem Biophys Res Commun 194:1019-1024 (1993); Bakhshi, M.R. et al., Biochem Biophys Acta 1132:325-328 (1992)). These primers were designed using

WO 98/03683

- 7 -

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rules for cross-species' amplifications (Venta et al., "Genes-Specific Universal Mammalian Sequence-Tagged Sites: Application To The Canine Genome" Biochem. Genet. (1996) in press). Most of the primers had to be designed to other regions of the gene using the human sequence alone (Mancuso, D.J. et al., Biochemistry 30:253-269 (1991)). Good amplification conditions were determined by using human and canine genomic DNAs.

Reverse Transcriptase-PCR. Total RNA was reverse transcribed using random primers (Bergenhem, N.C.H. et al., PNAS (USA) 89:8789-8802 (1992)). The cDNA was amplified using the primer sets shown to work on canine genomic DNA.

DNA Sequence Analysis. Amplification products of the predicted sizes were isolated from agarose gels by adsorption onto silica gel particles using the manufacturer's method (Qiagen, Chatsworth, CA). Sequences were determined using ³²P-5' end-labeled primers and a cycle sequencing kit (United States Biochemical Corp., Cleveland, OH). The sequences of the 5' and 3' untranslated regions were determined after amplification using Marathon™ RACE kits (Clontech, Palo Alto, CA). Sequences were aligned using the Eugene software analysis package (Lark Technologies, Houston, TX). The sequence of the canine intron four was determined from PCR-amplified genomic DNA.

Design of a Diagnostic Test. PCR mutagenesis was used to create diagnostic and control BsiE I and Sau96 I restriction enzyme sites for the test. Amplification conditions for the test are: 94°C, 1 min, 61°C, 1 min, and 72°C, 1 min, for 50 cycles using cheek swab DNA (Richards, B. et al., Human Molecular Genetics 2:159-163 (1992)).

Population Survey. DNA was collected from 87 Scottish terriers from 16 pedigrees. DNA was isolated either from blood using standard procedures (Sambrook, J. et al., Cold Harbor Spring Lab, Cold Harbor Spring NY, 2nd Edition, (1989)) or by cheek swab samples (Richards, B. et al., Human Molecular Genetics 2:159-163 (1992)). The genetic status of each animal in the survey was determined using the BsiE I test described above.

Results 30

> Comparison of the canine and human sequences. The alignment of the canine and human prepro-von Willebrand Factor amino acid sequences is shown in Figures 2A-2C. The location of the Scottish terrier vWD mutation is indicated by the "*". Potential N-glycosylation sites are shown in bold type. The known and postulated integrin binding sites are boxed. Amino acid numbers are shown on the

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right side of the figure. The human sequence is derived from Genbank accession number X04385 (Bonthron, D. et al., *Nucleic Acids Res.* 14:7125-7128 (1986)).

Overall, 85.1% sequence identity is seen between the prepro-vWF sequences. The pro-region is slightly less conserved than the mature protein (81.4% vs. 87.5%). There were no other noteworthy percentage sequence identity differences seen in other regions of the gene, or between the known repeats contained within the gene (data not shown). Fourteen potential N-linked glycosylation sites are present in the canine sequence, all of which correspond to similar sites contained within the human sequence. The two integrin binding sites identified in the human vWF protein sequence (Lankhof, H. et al., Blood 86:1035-1042 (1995)) are conserved in the canine sequence as well (Figures 2A-2C). The 5' and 3' untranslated regions have diverged to a greater extent than the coding region (data not shown), comparable to that found between the human and bovine sequences derived for the 5' flanking region (Janel, N. et al., Gene 167:291-295 (1995)). Additional insights into the structure and function of the von Willebrand factor can be gained by comparison of the complete human sequence (Mancuso, D.J. et al., Biochemistry 30:253-269 (1989); Meyer, D. et al., Throm Haemostasis 70:99-104 (1993)) and the complete canine sequence reported here.

The sequence for most of exon 28 was determined (Mancuso, D.J. et al., *Thromb Haemost* 69:980 (1993); Porter, C.A. et al., *Mol Phylogenet Evol* 5:89-101 (1996)). All three sequences are in complete agreement, although two silent variants have been found in other breeds (Table 1, exon 28). Partial sequences of exons 40 and 41 (cDNA nucleotide numbers 6923 to 7155, from the initiation codon) were also determined as part of the development of a polymorphic simple tandem repeat genetic marker (Shibuya, H. et al., *Anim Genet* 24:122 (1994)). There is a single nucleotide sequence difference between this sequence ("T") and the sequence of the present invention, ("C") at nucleotide position 6928.

Scottish Terrier vWD mutation. Figure 3 shows nucleotide sequencing ladders for the von Willebrand's Disease mutation region for normal (clear), carrier, and affected Scottish terriers. The sequences were obtained directly from PCR products derived from genomic DNAs in exon 4. The arrowheads show the location of the C nucleotide that is deleted in the disease-causing allele. Note that in the carrier ladder each base above the point of the mutation has a doublet appearance, as predicted for deletion mutations. The factor levels reported for these animals were: Normal, 54%; Carrier, 34%; Affected, <0.1%.

As a result of the deletion, a frameshift mutation at codon 88 leads to a new stop codon 103 bases downstream. The resulting severely truncated protein of 119 amino acids does not include any of the mature von Willebrand factor region. The identity of the base in the normal allele was determined from an unaffected dog.

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Development of a diagnostic test. A PCR primer was designed to produce a BsiE I site in the mutant allele but not in the normal allele (Figure 4). The position of the deleted nucleotide is indicated by an asterisk. The altered nucleotides in each primer are underlined. The normal and mutant allele can also be distinguished using Sau96 I. The naturally occurring Sau96 I sites are shown by double underlines. The highly conserved donor and acceptor dinucleotide splice sequences are shown in bold type.

In order to ensure that the restriction enzyme cut the amplified DNA to completion, an internal control restriction site common to both alleles was designed into the non-diagnostic primer. The test was verified by digestion of the DNA from animals that were affected, obligate carriers, or normal (based on high factor levels [greater than 100% of normal] obtained from commonly used testing labs and reported to us by the owners, and also using breeds in which Type 3 vWD has not been observed). The expected results were obtained (e.g., Figure 5). Five vWD-affected animals from a colony founded from Scottish terriers (Brinkhous, K.M. et al., Ann. New York Acad. Sci. 370:191-203 (1981)) were also shown to be homozygous for this mutation. An additional unaffected animal from this same colony was found to be clear.

It would still be possible to misinterpret the results of the test if restriction enzyme digestion was not complete, and if the rates of cleavage of the cont778rol and diagnostic sites were vastly different. The rates of cleavage of the two *Bsi*E I sites were thus examined by partially digesting the PCR products and running them on capillary electrophoresis. The rates were found to be very nearly equal (the diagnostic site is cut 12% faster than the control site).

The mutagenesis primer was also designed to produce a Sau96 I site into the normal allele but not the mutant allele. This is the reverse relationship compared to the BsiE I-dependent test, with respect to which allele is cut. Natural internal Sau96 I sites serve as digestion control sites (shown in Figure 4). The test using this enzyme produced identical genotypic results compared to the BsiE I for all animals examined (data not shown).

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A possible mutation in the Doberman Pinscher gene. The complete Scottish terrier sequence was compared to the complete Doberman Pinscher sequence. Several nucleotide differences were found and were compared to the nucleotides found in the same position in the human sequence as shown in Table 1 below. Most of these changes were silent. However, of three amino acid changes, one is relatively non-conservative (F905L) and is proposed to be the mutation that causes Doberman Pinscher vWD. Other data strongly suggest that the nucleotide interchange at the end of exon 43 causes a cryptic splice site to be activated reducing the amount of normally processed mRNA, with a concomitant decrease in the amount of vWF produced.

Mendelian inheritance. One test often used to verify the correct identification of a mutant allele is its inheritance according to Mendel's law of segregation. Three pedigrees were examined in which the normal and mutant alleles were segregating, as shown in Figure 5. Exon four of the vWF gene was PCR-amplified from genomic DNA. The PCR products were examined for the presence of the normal and mutant vWF alleles by agarose gel electrophoresis after digestion with BsiE I (see Figure 5). The affected animals are homozygous for the mutant allele (229 bp; lanes 3 and 5). The other animals in this pedigree are heterozygotes (251 bp and 229 bp; lanes 1, 2, 4, and 6), including the obligate carrier parents.

Table 1 - Differences Between Scottie And Doberman
Protein And Nucleotide von Willebrand Factor Sequences
With Comparison To The Human Sequences

			Amino Acid			Codon	
Exon	A.A. ¹	Human	Scottie	Doberman	Human	Scottie	Doberman
5' UT²	nuc - 35³	N/A ⁴	N/A	N/A	N/A	A	G
4	85	s	S/F.Shift ⁵	s	TCC	тсс/тс_	тсс
5	173	М	R	к	ATG	AGG	AAG
11	422	s	т	Т	TCC	ACA	ACC
21	898	С	С	С	TGC	тст	TGC
21	905	F	F	L	тт	TTC	TTA
24	1041	s	s	s	TCA	TCA	TCG
24	1042	s	S	S	TCC	TCC	TCA
28	1333	ם	D	Ę	GAC	GAC	GAG
28	1349	Y	ΥΥ	Y	TAT	TAT	TAC*
42	2381	Р	L	P	ccc	CTG	CCG
43	2479	s	S	S	TCG	TCG	TCA
45	2555	P	P	Р	ccc	ccc	CCG
47	2591	Р	P	Р	ccc	ССТ	ccc
49	2672	D	D	D	GAT	GAT	GAC
51	2744	E	Ε	E	GAG	GAG	GAA

¹Amino acid residue position

Boxed residues show amino acid differences between breeds

The alleles, as typed by both the *Bsi*E I and *Sau*96 I tests, showed no inconsistencies with Mendelian inheritance. One of these pedigrees included two affected animals, two phenotypically normal siblings, and the obligate carrier parents. The two parents were found to be heterozygous by the test, the two affected animals were found to be homozygous for the mutant allele, and the normal siblings were found to be heterozygotes.

²Untranslated region

³Nucleotide position

⁴Not Applicable

^{25 &}lt;sup>5</sup>Frameshift mutation

^{*}This site has been shown to be polymorphic in some breeds

The mature VWF protein begins in exon 18

PCT/US97/12606 WO 98/03683

- 12 -

Population survey for the mutation. Cheek swabs or blood samples were collected from 87 animals in order to determine the incidence of carriers in the U.S. Scottish terrier population. Although we attempted to make the sample as random as possible, these dogs were found to come from 16 pedigrees, several of which are more distantly interconnected. This is due to some ascertainment bias, based on ownership (as opposed to phenotypic ascertainment bias). In these 87 animals four affected and 15 carrier animals were found.

Discussion

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These results establish that the single base deletion found in exon four of the vWF gene causes vWD in the Scottish terrier breed. The protein produced from the mutant allele is extremely short and does not include any of the mature vWF protein. Four Scottish terriers known to be affected with the disease are homozygous for the mutation. Five other mixed-breed dogs descended from Scottish terriers, and affected with vWD, are also homozygous for the mutation. No normal animals are homozygous for the mutation. Unaffected obligate carriers are always heterozygous for the mutation.

The gene frequency, as determined from the population survey, appears to be around 0.13 resulting in a heterozygote frequency of about 23% and expected frequency of affected animals of about 2%. Although the sample size is relatively small and somewhat biased, these data are in general agreement with the proteinbased surveys (Stokol, T. et al., Res Vet Sci 59:152-155 (1995); Brooks, M., Probl In Vet Med 4:636-646 (1992)), in that the allele frequency is substantial.

All data collected thus far indicate that this mutation accounts for essentially all of the von Willebrand's disease found in Scottish terriers. This result is consistent 25 with the results found for other genetic diseases, defined at the molecular level, in various domestic animals (Shuster, D.E. et al., PNAS (USA) 89:9225-9229 (1992); Rudolph, J.A. et al., Nat Genet 2:144-147 (1992); O'Brien, P.J. et al., JAVMA 203:842-851 (1993)). A likely explanation may be found in the pronounced founder effect that occurs in domestic animals, compared to most human and wild animal populations.

Published data using the protein-based factor assays have shown that, at least in several instances, obligate carriers have had factor levels that would lead to a diagnosis of "clear" of the disease allele. For example, in one study an obligate carrier had a factor level of 78% (Johnson, G.S. et al., JAVMA 176:1261-1263 (1980)). In another study, at least some of the obligate carriers had factor levels of WO 98/03683

- 13 -

65% or greater (Brinkhous, K.M. et al., Ann. New York Acad. Sci. 370:191-203 (1981)). In addition, the number of animals that fall into an equivocal range can be substantial. In one study, 19% of Scottish terriers fell in this range (50-65% of the normal vWF antigen level) (Stokol, T. et al., Res Vet Sci 59:152-155 (1995)). Thus. although the protein-based tests have been useful, the certainty of the DNA-based test described herein should relieve the necessity of repeated testing and the variability associated with the protein-based assays.

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The mutation is present in the pre-vWF part of the molecule. This part of the molecule is processed off prior to delivery of the mature protein into the plasma. This pre-portion of the molecule is important for the assembly of the mature vWF protein (Verwiei, L. et al., EBMO J 6:2885-2890 (1987); Wise, R.J. et al., Cell 52:229-236 (1988)). With the Scottish terrier frameshift vWD mutation, neither this pre-portion nor any of the mature factor is ever produced, in keeping with the fact that no factor has ever been detected in the blood of affected dogs.

The determination of the complete canine vWF cDNA sequence will have an impact upon the development of carrier tests for other breeds and other species as well. Currently, Shetland sheepdogs and Dutch Kooikers are known to have a significant amount of Type 3 vWD (Brooks, M. et al., JAVMA 200:1123-1127 (1992); Slappendel, R.J., Vet-Q 17:S21-S22 (1995)). Type 3 vWD has occasionally be seen in other breeds as well (e.g., Johnson, G.S. et al., JAVMA 176:1261-1263 (1980)). All Type 3 vWD mutations described in humans to date have been found within the vWF gene itself. The availability of the canine sequence will make it easier to find the mutations in these breeds. In addition, at least some Type 1 mutations have been found within the human vWF gene, and thus Type 1 mutations may also be found within the vWF gene for breeds affected with that form of the disease. The availability of two divergent mammalian vWF cDNA sequences will also make it much easier to sequence the gene from other mammalian species using crossspecies PCR methods (e.g., Venta et al., Biochem. Genet. (1996) in press).

The test described herein for the detection of the mutation in Scottish terriers may be performed on small amounts of DNA from any tissue. The tissues that are the least invasive to obtain are blood and buccal cells. For maximum convenience, a cheek swab as a source of DNA is preferred.

The foregoing discussion discloses and describes merely exemplary embodiments of the present invention. One skilled in the art will readily recognize from such discussion, and from the accompanying drawings, that various changes, WO 98/03683 PCT/US97/12606

- 14 -

modifications and variations can be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

All patents and other publications cited herein are expressly incorporated by reference.

WO 98/03683 PCT/US97/12606

- 15 -

SEQUENCE LISTING

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(1) GENERAL INFORMATION:
```

(i) APPLICANT: Venta, Patrick J Yuzbasiyan-Gurkan, Vilma Schall, William D Brewer, George J

- (ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: DNA ENCODING CANINE VON WILLEBRAND FACTOR AND METHODS OF USE
- (iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 2
- (iv) CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:
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 - (C) CITY: Troy
 - (D) STATE: Michigan
 - (E) COUNTRY: USA
 - (F) ZIP: 48098
- (v) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:
 - (A) MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk
 - (B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible
 - (C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS
 - (D) SOFTWARE: PatentIn Release #1.0, Version #1.25
- (vi) CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:
 - (A) APPLICATION NUMBER:
 - (B) FILING DATE:
 - (C) CLASSIFICATION:
- (viii) ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:
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 - (C) REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: 211501226PCA
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 - (B) TELEFAX: 248-641-0270
 - (C) TELEX: 287637
- (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:
 - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 8802 base pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid

 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
 - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
 - (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
 - (iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO
 - (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
 - (B) LOCATION: 203..8641
 - (D) OTHER INFORMATION: /function= "Blood Clotting Protein" /product= "Canine von Willebrand Factor" /standard name= "vWF"

PCT/US97/12606 WO 98/03683

- 16 -

(x) PUBLICATION INFORMATION:

(A) AUTHORS: Venta, Patrick J.

Li, Jianping

Yuzbasiyan-Gurkan, Vilma Schall, William D. Brewer, George J.

- (B) TITLE: Von Willebrand's Disease in the Scottish Terrier is Caused by a Single Base Deletion in Exon Four of the von Willebrand Factor Gene
- (C) JOURNAL: Journal of the American Veterinary Medicine Association
- (G) DATE: 1996
- (K) RELEVANT RESIDUES IN SEQ ID NO:1: FROM 1 TO 8802

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:1: .

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CATTTCTCCT GCTTCGTGGC AG ATG AGT CCT ACC AGA CTT GTG AGG GTG CTG Met Ser Pro Thr Arg Leu Val Arg Val Leu 1 5 10	232
CTG GCT CTG GCC CTC ATC TTG CCA GGG AAA CTT TGT ACA AAA GGG ACT Leu Ala Leu Ala Leu Ile Leu Pro Gly Lys Leu Cys Thr Lys Gly Thr 15 20 25	280
GTT GGA AGG TCA TCG ATG GCC CGA TGT AGC CTT CTC GGA GGT GAC TTC Val Gly Arg Ser Ser Met Ala Arg Cys Ser Leu Leu Gly Gly Asp Phe 30 35 40	328
ATC AAC ACC TTT GAT GAG AGC ATG TAC AGC TTT GCG GGA GAT TGC AGT Ile Asn Thr Phe Asp Glu Ser Met Tyr Ser Phe Ala Gly Asp Cys Ser 45 50 55	376
TAC CTC CTG GCT GGG GAC TGC CAG GAA CAC TCC ATC TCA CTT ATC GGG Tyr Leu Leu Ala Gly Asp Cys Gln Glu His Ser Ile Ser Leu Ile Gly 60 65 70	424
GGT TTC CAA AAT GAC AAA AGA GTG AGC CTC TCC GTG TAT CTC GGA GAA Gly Phe Gln Asn Asp Lys Arg Val Ser Leu Ser Val Tyr Leu Gly Glu 75 80 85 90	472
TTT TTC GAC ATT CAT TTG TTT GTC AAT GGT ACC ATG CTG CAG GGG ACC Phe Phe Asp Ile His Leu Phe Val Asn Gly Thr Met Leu Gln Gly Thr 95 100 105	520
CAA AGC ATC TCC ATG CCC TAC GCC TCC AAT GGG CTG TAT CTA GAG GCC Gln Ser Ile Ser Met Pro Tyr Ala Ser Asn Gly Leu Tyr Leu Glu Ala 110 120	568
GAG GCT GGC TAC TAC AAG CTG TCC AGT GAG GCC TAC GGC TTT GTG GCC Glu Ala Gly Tyr Tyr Lys Leu Ser Ser Glu Ala Tyr Gly Phe Val Ala 125	616
AGA ATT GAT GGC AAT GGC AAC TTT CAA GTC CTG CTG TCA GAC AGA TAC Arg Ile Asp Gly Asn Gly Asn Phe Gln Val Leu Leu Ser Asp Arg Tyr 140 145 150	664
TTC AAC AAG ACC TGT GGG CTG TGT GGC AAC TTT AAT ATC TTT GCT GAG Phe Asn Lys Thr Cys Gly Leu Cys Gly Asn Phe Asn Ile Phe Ala Glu 155 160 165 170	712

- 17 -

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CAG Gln	GTC Val 220	CTG Leu	TGG Trp	GAG Glu	CAG Gln	TGC Cys 225	CAG Gln	CTC Leu	CTG Leu	AAG Lys	AGT Ser 230	GCC Ala	TCG Ser	GTG Val	TTT Phe	904
GCC Ala 235	CGC Arg	TGC Cys	CAC His	CCG Pro	CTG Leu 240	GTG Val	GAC Asp	CCT Pro	GAG Glu	CCT Pro 245	TTT Phe	GTC Val	GCC Ala	CTG Leu	TGT Cys 250	952
GAA Glu	AGG Arg	ACT Thr	CTG Leu	TGC Cys 255	ACC Thr	TGT Cys	GTC Val	CAG Gln	GGG Gly 260	ATG Met	GAG Glu	TGC Cys	CCT Pro	TGT Cys 265	GCG Ala	1000
GTC Val	CTC Leu	CTG Leu	GAG Glu 270	TAC Tyr	GCC Ala	CGG Arg	GCC Ala	TGT Cys 275	GCC Ala	CAG Gln	CAG Gln	GGG Gly	ATT Ile 280	GTC Val	TTG Leu	1048
TAC Tyr	GGC Gly	TGG Trp 285	ACC Thr	GAC Asp	CAC His	AGC Ser	GTC Val 290	TGC Cys	CGA Arg	CCA Pro	GCA Ala	TGC Cys 295	CCT Pro	GCT Ala	GGC Gly	1096
ATG Met	GAG Glu 300	TAC Tyr	AAG Lys	GAG Glu	TGC Cys	GTG Val 305	TCC Ser	CCT Pro	TGC Cys	ACC Thr	AGA Arg 310	ACT Thr	TGC Cys	CAG Gln	AGC Ser	1144
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TGC Cys	CCC Pro	GAG Glu	GGC Gly	CAG Gln 335	CTC Leu	CTG Leu	GAT Asp	GAA Glu	GGC Gly 340	CAC His	TGC Cys	GTG Val	GGA Gly	AGT Ser 345	GCT Ala	1240
GAG Glu	TGT Cys	TCC Ser	TGT Cys 350	GTG Val	CAT His	GCT Ala	GGG Gly	CAA Gln 355	CGG Arg	TAC Tyr	CCT Pro	CCG Pro	GGC Gly 360	GCC Ala	TCC Ser	1288
CTC Leu	TTA Leu	CAG Gln 365	Asp	TGC Cys	CAC His	ACC Thr	TGC Cys 370	ATT	TGC Cys	CGA Arg	AAT Asn	AGC Ser 375	CTG Leu	TGG Trp	ATC Ile	1336
TGC Cys	AGC Ser 380	Asn	GAA Glu	GAA Glu	TGC Cys	CCA Pro 385	Gly	GAG Glu	TGT Cys	CTG Leu	GTC Val 390	ACA Thr	GGA Gly	CAG Gln	TCC Ser	1384
CAC His 395	Phe	AAG Lys	AGC Ser	TTC Phe	GAC Asp 400	AAC Asn	AGG Arg	TAC Tyr	TTC Phe	ACC Thr 405	TTC Phe	AGT Ser	GGG Gly	GTC Val	TGC Cys 410	1432
CAC His	TAC Tyr	CTG Leu	CTG Leu	GCC Ala 415	Gln	GAC Asp	TGC Cys	CAG Gln	GAC Asp 420	His	ACA Thr	TTC Phe	TCT Ser	GTT Val 425		1480
ATA Ile	GAG Glu	ACT Thr	GTC Val 430	Gln	TGT Cys	GCC Ala	GAT Asp	GAC Asp 435	Leu	GAT Asp	GCT Ala	GTC Val	TGC Cys 440	Thr	CGC	1528

		GTC Val									1576
		GGA Gly									1624
		GGT Gly									1672
		TAC Tyr									1720
		GTG Val 510									1768
		AAC Asn									1816
		GCG Ala									1864
		GCC Ala									1912
		CCG Pro									1960
		TCG Ser 590									2008
		CAG Gln									2056
		CTT Leu									2104
Arg		GTG Val									2152
		CAG Gln									2200
		CTC Leu 670	Ser								2248
		AGC Ser							Asp		2296
	Cys	GTG Val			Gln			Tyr			2344

- 19 -

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			GGC Gly													2440
			AAC Asn 750													2488
			TCC Ser													2536
			AGG Arg													2584
			CAG Gln													2632
			ATG Met													2680
			TTC Phe 830													2728
			TGC Cys													2776
			GTG Val													2824
			TTC Phe													2872
			GTG Val													2920
			GGG Gly 910													2968
			ACC Thr													3016
			AAT Asn													3064
			TCT Ser													3112
TCT Ser	GTG Val	GTC Val	TGG Trp	GAC Asp 975	CAC His	CGC Arg	CTG Leu	AGC Ser	ATC Ile 980	TCT Ser	GTG Val	ACC Thr	CTG Leu	AAG Lys 985	CGG Arg	3160

WO 98/03683 PCT/US97/12606

- 20 -

		20 -			
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Asp Phe Thr			ATA GAA GAA Ile Glu Glu 1015		3256
			CAG TGT GCC Gln Cys Ala 1030		3304
	Ser Ser P		TGC CAC AAC Cys His Asn		3352
			ATC CTC ACC Ile Leu Thr		3400
	Arg Leu V		GAG CCA TTC Glu Pro Phe 1080	Leu Asp	3448
Tyr Asp Thr			ATT GGG GAC Ile Gly Asp 1095		3496
			GTC TGT GCC Val Cys Ala 1110		3544
	Arg Thr A		TGT CCC CAG Cys Pro Gln		3592
			TGT GAG TGG Cys Glu Trp		3640
 	Cys Pro I		CAG CAC CCC Gln His Pro 1160	Glu Pro	3688
Pro Val Gln			CAT GCG CAC His Ala His 1175		3736
			TGC ATC GAC Cys Ile Asp 1190		3784
	Val Ala G		TTG GCC CCA Leu Ala Pro 5		3832
			TGC CAA ATT Cys Gln Ile		3880
	Thr Cys L		AGA GAA CCC Arg Glu Pro 124	Gly Ser	3928
Pro Pro Thr			TCT ACC ACC Ser Thr Thr 1255		3976

- 21 -

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GAC GAG T Asp Glu P	TT GAA GTG he Glu Val 129	Leu Lys Val	TTT GTG GTG Phe Val Val 1300	GGT ATG ATG	GAG CAT 412 Glu His 1305	20
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AGC CAG G Ser Gln G	AG CCC TCA lu Pro Ser 1390	AGG CTG GCC Arg Leu Ala	CGG AAT TTG Arg Asn Leu 1395	GTC CGC TAT Val Arg Tyr 1400	Val Gln	80
Gly Leu L	AG AAG AAG ys Lys Lys 405	AAA GTC ATT Lys Val Ile 141	Val Ile Pro	GTG GGC ATC Val Gly Ile 1415	GGG CCC 449 Gly Pro	56
CAC GCC A His Ala S 1420	GC CTT AAG er Leu Lys	CAG ATC CAC Gln Ile His 1425	CTC ATA GAG Leu Ile Glu	AAG CAG GCC Lys Gln Ala 1430	CCT GAG 450 Pro Glu	04
AAC AAG G Asn Lys A 1435	CC TTT GTG la Phe Val	TTC AGT GGT Phe Ser Gly 1440	GTG GAT GAG Val Asp Glu 144	TTG GAG CAG Leu Glu Gln 5	CGA AGG 459 Arg Arg 1450	52
		Tyr Leu Cys		CCC GAA GCA Pro Glu Ala		00
				GTG GGT TCG Val Gly Ser 1480	Glu Leu	48
Leu Gly V	GTT TCA TCT Val Ser Ser 1485	CCA GGA CCC Pro Gly Pro 149	Lys Arg Asn	TCC ATG GTC Ser Met Val 1495	CTG GAT 46 Leu Asp	96
GTG GTG T Val Val F 1500	TTT GTC CTG Phe Val Leu	GAA GGG TCA Glu Gly Ser 1505	GAC AAA ATT Asp Lys Ile	GGT GAG GCC Gly Glu Ala 1510	AAC TTT 47 Asn Phe	44
AAC AAA A Asn Lys S 1515	AGC AGG GAG Ser Arg Glu	TTC ATG GAG Phe Met Glu 1520	G GAG GTG ATT Glu Val Ile 152	CAG CGG ATG Gln Arg Met 5	GAC GTG 47 Asp Val 1530	92

- 22 -

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GGA CTG GCC CTG CAA TAG Gly Leu Ala Leu Gln Tyr 1580			
GGG GAC CGG GAG CAG GTA Gly Asp Arg Glu Gln Val 1595 160	Pro Asn Leu Val T		
CCC GCT TCT GAT GAG ATO Pro Ala Ser Asp Glu Ile 1615		Sly Asp Ile Gln	
CCC ATC GGG GTG GGT CCF Pro Ile Gly Val Gly Pro 1630			
GGC TGG CCC AAT GCC CCC Gly Trp Pro Asn Ala Pro 1645			
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CTG CAG ATC CCC ACC CTC Leu Gln Ile Pro Thr Leu 1675 168	Ser Pro Thr Pro A		
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CTG AGC CTT GTG GAC CTC Leu Ser Leu Val Asp Leu 1755 176	Met Gln Gln Glu G		
GGG GAT GCT TTG AGC TT Gly Asp Ala Leu Ser Pho 1775		/al Thr Ser Glu	
GGT GCC AGG CCC GGA GCC Gly Ala Arg Pro Gly Ala 1790			Thr Asp

PCT/US97/12606 WO 98/03683

- 23 -

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	Gly Ile Gly	GAT CGG TAC AGT Asp Arg Tyr Ser 1830	
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		CAG ATG ACA GTG Gln Met Thr Val 0	
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	Asn Glu Phe	CAG CTG CAG CTC Gln Leu Gln Leu 2070	

- 24 -

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Arg Thr Phe Ala 2075	2080	208	15	2090
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TCC CAG CCT GTC Ser Gln Pro Val 2125	CAT GAG GAG CA His Glu Glu Gl 21	n Cys Pro Val	TCC GAA TTC Ser Glu Phe 2135	TTC CAC 6616 Phe His
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GCT CCA GCC ACC Ala Pro Ala Thr 2155	TTT TAT GCC AT Phe Tyr Ala Me 2160	G TGC CAG CCC t Cys Gln Pro 216	Asp Ser Cys	CAC CCG 6712 His Pro 2170
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AAA GGG GTC TGT Lys Gly Val Cys 2190	Val Asp Trp Ar			Met Ser
TGT CCA CCA TCC Cys Pro Pro Ser 2205	CTG GTG TAC AA Leu Val Tyr As 22	n His Cys Glu	CAT GGC TGC His Gly Cys 2215	CCT CGG 6856 Pro Arg
CTC TGT GAA GGC Leu Cys Glu Gly 2220				
TGC TTC TGC CCC Cys Phe Cys Pro 2235			Gly Ser Cys	
GAG GAG GCC TGT Glu Glu Ala Cys				
TTC CTG GAA ACC Phe Leu Glu Thr 2270	Trp Val Pro Al	C CAC CAG CCT a His Gln Pro 2275	TGC CAG ATC Cys Gln Ile 2280	Cys Thr
TGC CTC AGT GGG Cys Leu Ser Gly 2285		n Cys Thr Leu		
GCC AAA GCT CCC Ala Lys Ala Pro 2300	ACC TGT GGC CC Thr Cys Gly Pro 2305	G TGT GAA GTG o Cys Glu Val	GCC CGC CTC Ala Arg Leu 2310	CGC CAG 7144 Arg Gln
AAC GCA GTG CAG Asn Ala Val Gln 2315			Val Cys Asp	
AGC TGT GAC CTG Ser Cys Asp Leu				

- 25 -

ACC CTG ACC					Ala Cys	7288
AGG AAG GAT Arg Lys Asp 236	Glu Cys	Ser Pro				7336
CGG ACG CCG Arg Thr Pro 2380				Glu Tyr		7384
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GCC TCG GCT Ala Ser Ala			Thr Thr			7480
CCT GAC AAG Pro Asp Lys					Gly Gln	7528
TTC TGG GAG Phe Trp Glu 244	Glu Ala (Cys Thr				7576
TCT GTG ATG Ser Val Met 2460				Lys Pro		7624
GAC AAC TGC Asp Asn Cys 2475	Leu Ser (Tyr Val				7672
TGT GGA AGG Cys Gly Arg			Val Val	Thr Gly		7720
CGG GGC GAC Arg Gly Asp		 		-	Trp Ala	7768
TCC CCT GAC Ser Pro Asp 252	Asn Pro	Asn Glu				7816
GAG GTC TTT Glu Val Phe 2540				Gln Leu		7864
CCC ACC TGC Pro Thr Cys 2555	Pro Thr	Leu Ser				7912
TGT CCC ACC Cys Pro Thr			Ala Cys	Leu Leu		7960
ACC ATC ATT Thr Ile Ile					Thr Thr	8008
TGC CGC TGC Cys Arg Cys 260	Thr Val I	Val Ile				8056

- 26 -

GGC Gly	AGG Arg 2620	Lys	ACC Thr	ACC Thr	TGT Cys	GAG Glu 2625	Ala	TGC Cys	CCC Pro	CTG Leu	GGT Gly 2630	Tyr	AAG Lys	GAA Glu	GAG Glu	8104
AAG Lys 2635	Asn	CAA Gln	GGT Gly	GAA Glu	TGC Cys 2640	TGT Cys)	GGG Gly	AGA Arg	TGT Cys	CTG Leu 2645	Pro	ATA Ile	GCT Ala	TGC Cys	ACC Thr 2650	8152
ATT Ile	CAG Gln	CTA Leu	AGA Arg	GGA Gly 2659	Gly	CAG Gln	ATC Ile	ATG Met	ACA Thr 2660	Leu	AAG Lys	CGT Arg	GAT Asp	GAG Glu 2669	Thr	8200
ATC Ile	CAG Gln	GAT Asp	GGC Gly 2670	Cys	GAC Asp	AGT Ser	CAC His	TTC Phe 2675	Cys	AAG Lys	GTC Val	AAT Asn	GAA Glu 268	Arg	GGA Gly	8248
GAG Glu	TAC Tyr	ATC Ile 2685	Trp	GAG Glu	AAG Lys	AGA Arg	GTC Val 2690	Thr	GGT Gly	TGC Cys	CCA Pro	CCT Pro 2695	Phe	GAT Asp	GAA Glu	8296
		Cys				GGA Gly 2705	Gly					Ile				8344
	Cys					GAG Glu)					Asp					8392
					Val	GGA Gly				Ser					Asp	8440
				Glu		AAA Lys			Ser					Ser		8488
CAC His	ATG Met	GAG Glu 2765	Asp	GTG Val	CAG Gln	GAC Asp	CAG Gln 2770	Cys	TCC Ser	TGC Cys	TGC Cys	TCG Ser 2775	Pro	ACC Thr	CAG Gln	8536
ACG Thr	GAG Glu 2780	Pro	ATG Met	CAG Gln	GTG Val	GCC Ala 2785	Leu	CGC Arg	TGC Cys	ACC Thr	AAT Asn 2790	Gly	TCC Ser	CTC Leu	ATC Ile	8584
TAC Tyr 2795	His	GAG Glu	ATC Ile	CTC Leu	AAT Asn 2800	GCC Ala	ATC Ile	GAA Glu	TGC Cys	AGG Arg 2805	Cys	TCC Ser	CCC Pro	AGG Arg	AAG Lys 2810	8632
TGC AGC AAG TGAGGCCACT GCCTGGATGC TACTGTCGCC TGCCTTACCC Cys Ser Lys														8681		
GACC	TCAC	TG C	ACTO	GCC#	AG AC	TGCI	GCT	AG1	CCT	CTC	AGTO	CTC	CTC C	CTGCT	CTGCT	8741
CTTC	TGCI	TC C	TGAI	CCCZ	AC AA	LAAT	AGGTO	C AAT	CTT	CAC	CTTC	AAA	AAA A	LAAA	AAAA	8801
A																8802

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 2813 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2:

Met Ser Pro Thr Arg Leu Val Arg Val Leu Leu Ala Leu Ala Leu Ile Leu Pro Gly Lys Leu Cys Thr Lys Gly Thr Val Gly Arg Ser Ser Met Ala Arg Cys Ser Leu Leu Gly Gly Asp Phe Ile Asn Thr Phe Asp Glu Ser Met Tyr Ser Phe Ala Gly Asp Cys Ser Tyr Leu Leu Ala Gly Asp Cys Gln Glu His Ser Ile Ser Leu Ile Gly Gly Phe Gln Asn Asp Lys Arg Val Ser Leu Ser Val Tyr Leu Gly Glu Phe Phe Asp Ile His Leu Phe Val Asn Gly Thr Met Leu Gln Gly Thr Gln Ser Ile Ser Met Pro Tyr Ala Ser Asn Gly Leu Tyr Leu Glu Ala Glu Ala Gly Tyr Tyr Lys Leu Ser Ser Glu Ala Tyr Gly Phe Val Ala Arg Ile Asp Gly Asn Gly Asn Phe Gln Val Leu Leu Ser Asp Arg Tyr Phe Asn Lys Thr Cys Gly Leu Cys Gly Asn Phe Asn Ile Phe Ala Glu Asp Asp Phe Lys Thr Gln Glu Gly Thr Leu Thr Ser Asp Pro Tyr Asp Phe Ala Asn Ser Trp Ala 180 Leu Ser Ser Gly Glu Gln Arg Cys Lys Arg Val Ser Pro Pro Ser Ser Pro Cys Asn Val Ser Ser Asp Glu Val Gln Gln Val Leu Trp Glu Gln Cys Gln Leu Leu Lys Ser Ala Ser Val Phe Ala Arg Cys His Pro Leu Val Asp Pro Glu Pro Phe Val Ala Leu Cys Glu Arg Thr Leu Cys Thr Cys Val Gln Gly Met Glu Cys Pro Cys Ala Val Leu Leu Glu Tyr Ala Arg Ala Cys Ala Gln Gln Gly Ile Val Leu Tyr Gly Trp Thr Asp His Ser Val Cys Arg Pro Ala Cys Pro Ala Gly Met Glu Tyr Lys Glu Cys Val Ser Pro Cys Thr Arg Thr Cys Gln Ser Leu His Val Lys Glu Val Cys Gln Glu Gln Cys Val Asp Gly Cys Ser Cys Pro Glu Gly Gln Leu 330 Leu Asp Glu Gly His Cys Val Gly Ser Ala Glu Cys Ser Cys Val His - 28 -

Ala Gly Gln Arg Tyr Pro Pro Gly Ala Ser Leu Leu Gln Asp Cys His Thr Cys Ile Cys Arg Asn Ser Leu Trp Ile Cys Ser Asn Glu Glu Cys 375 Pro Gly Glu Cys Leu Val Thr Gly Gln Ser His Phe Lys Ser Phe Asp Asn Arg Tyr Phe Thr Phe Ser Gly Val Cys His Tyr Leu Leu Ala Gln Asp Cys Gln Asp His Thr Phe Ser Val Val Ile Glu Thr Val Gln Cys Ala Asp Asp Leu Asp Ala Val Cys Thr Arg Ser Val Thr Val Arg Leu 440 Pro Gly His His Asn Ser Leu Val Lys Leu Lys Asn Gly Gly Val Ser Met Asp Gly Gln Asp Ile Gln Ile Pro Leu Leu Gln Gly Asp Leu 470 Arg Ile Gln His Thr Val Met Ala Ser Val Arg Leu Ser Tyr Gly Glu Asp Leu Gln Met Asp Ser Asp Val Arg Gly Arg Leu Leu Val Thr Leu 505 Tyr Pro Ala Tyr Ala Gly Lys Thr Cys Gly Arg Gly Gly Asn Tyr Asn Gly Asn Arg Gly Asp Asp Phe Val Thr Pro Ala Gly Leu Ala Glu Pro 535 Leu Val Glu Asp Phe Gly Asn Ala Trp Lys Leu Leu Gly Ala Cys Glu Asn Leu Gln Lys Gln His Arg Asp Pro Cys Ser Leu Asn Pro Arg Gln Ala Arg Phe Ala Glu Glu Ala Cys Ala Leu Leu Thr Ser Ser Lys Phe Glu Pro Cys His Arg Ala Val Gly Pro Gln Pro Tyr Val Gln Asn Cys Leu Tyr Asp Val Cys Ser Cys Ser Asp Gly Arg Asp Cys Leu Cys Ser Ala Val Ala Asn Tyr Ala Ala Ala Val Ala Arg Arg Gly Val His Ile 630 Ala Trp Arg Glu Pro Gly Phe Cys Ala Leu Ser Cys Pro Gln Gly Gln Val Tyr Leu Gln Cys Gly Thr Pro Cys Asn Met Thr Cys Leu Ser Leu 665 Ser Tyr Pro Glu Glu Asp Cys Asn Glu Val Cys Leu Glu Ser Cys Phe Ser Pro Pro Gly Leu Tyr Leu Asp Glu Arg Gly Asp Cys Val Pro Lys WO 98/03683 PCT/US97/12606

- 29 -

Ala Gln Cys Pro Cys Tyr Tyr Asp Gly Glu Ile Phe Gln Pro Glu Asp Ile Phe Ser Asp His His Thr Met Cys Tyr Cys Glu Asp Gly Phe Met His Cys Thr Thr Ser Gly Gly Leu Gly Ser Leu Leu Pro Asn Pro Val Leu Ser Ser Pro Arg Cys His Arg Ser Lys Arg Ser Leu Ser Cys Arg Pro Pro Met Val Lys Leu Val Cys Pro Ala Asp Asn Pro Arg Ala Glu Gly Leu Glu Cys Ala Lys Thr Cys Gln Asn Tyr Asp Leu Gln Cys Met Ser Thr Gly Cys Val Ser Gly Cys Leu Cys Pro Gln Gly Met Val Arg His Glu Asn Arg Cys Val Ala Leu Glu Arg Cys Pro Cys Phe His Gln 825 Gly Gln Glu Tyr Ala Pro Gly Glu Thr Val Lys Ile Asp Cys Asn Thr Cys Val Cys Arg Asp Arg Lys Trp Thr Cys Thr Asp His Val Cys Asp Ala Thr Cys Ser Ala Ile Gly Met Ala His Tyr Leu Thr Phe Asp Gly Leu Lys Tyr Leu Phe Pro Gly Glu Cys Gln Tyr Val Leu Val Gln Asp Tyr Cys Gly Ser Asn Pro Gly Thr Leu Arg Ile Leu Val Gly Asn Glu Gly Cys Ser Tyr Pro Ser Val Lys Cys Lys Lys Arg Val Thr Ile Leu Val Glu Gly Gly Glu Ile Glu Leu Phe Asp Gly Glu Val Asn Val Lys Lys Pro Met Lys Asp Glu Thr His Phe Glu Val Val Glu Ser Gly Gln Tyr Val Ile Leu Leu Gly Lys Ala Leu Ser Val Val Trp Asp His Arg Leu Ser Ile Ser Val Thr Leu Lys Arg Thr Tyr Gln Glu Gln Val Cys Gly Leu Cys Gly Asn Phe Asp Gly Ile Gln Asn Asn Asp Phe Thr Ser Ser Leu Gln Ile Glu Glu Asp Pro Val Asp Phe Gly Asn Ser Trp Lys Val Asn Pro Gln Cys Ala Asp Thr Lys Lys Val Pro Leu Asp 1030 1035 Ser Ser Pro Ala Val Cys His Asn Asn Ile Met Lys Gln Thr Met Val 1045

PCT/US97/12606 WO 98/03683

- 30 -

- Asp Ser Ser Cys Arg Ile Leu Thr Ser Asp Ile Phe Gln Asp Cys Asn 1065
- Arg Leu Val Asp Pro Glu Pro Phe Leu Asp Ile Cys Ile Tyr Asp Thr 1080
- Cys Ser Cys Glu Ser Ile Gly Asp Cys Thr Cys Phe Cys Asp Thr Ile 1095
- Ala Ala Tyr Ala His Val Cys Ala Gln His Gly Lys Val Val Ala Trp 1115
- Arg Thr Ala Thr Phe Cys Pro Gln Asn Cys Glu Glu Arg Asn Leu His 1130
- Glu Asn Gly Tyr Glu Cys Glu Trp Arg Tyr Asn Ser Cys Ala Pro Ala 1145
- Cys Pro Ile Thr Cys Gln His Pro Glu Pro Leu Ala Cys Pro Val Gln
- Cys Val Glu Gly Cys His Ala His Cys Pro Pro Gly Lys Ile Leu Asp 1175
- Glu Leu Leu Gln Thr Cys Ile Asp Pro Glu Asp Cys Pro Val Cys Glu
- Val Ala Gly Arg Arg Leu Ala Pro Gly Lys Lys Ile Ile Leu Asn Pro 1205 1210
- Ser Asp Pro Glu His Cys Gln Ile Cys Asn Cys Asp Gly Val Asn Phe 1225 1220
- Thr Cys Lys Ala Cys Arg Glu Pro Gly Ser Val Val Pro Pro Thr 1240
- Asp Gly Pro Ile Gly Ser Thr Thr Ser Tyr Val Glu Asp Thr Ser Glu 1255
- Pro Pro Leu His Asp Phe His Cys Ser Arg Leu Leu Asp Leu Val Phe 1270 1275 1265
- Leu Leu Asp Gly Ser Ser Lys Leu Ser Glu Asp Glu Phe Glu Val Leu 1290
- Lys Val Phe Val Val Gly Met Met Glu His Leu His Ile Ser Gln Lys 1300 1305
- Arg Ile Arg Val Ala Val Val Glu Tyr His Asp Gly Ser His Ala Tyr
- Ile Glu Leu Lys Asp Arg Lys Arg Pro Ser Glu Leu Arg Arg Ile Thr
- Ser Gln Val Lys Tyr Ala Gly Ser Glu Val Ala Ser Thr Ser Glu Val 1345
- Leu Lys Tyr Thr Leu Phe Gln Ile Phe Gly Lys Ile Asp Arg Pro Glu 1370
- Ala Ser Arg Ile Ala Leu Leu Met Ala Ser Gln Glu Pro Ser Arg 1380 1385
- Leu Ala Arg Asn Leu Val Arg Tyr Val Gln Gly Leu Lys Lys Lys 1395 1400 1405

PCT/US97/12606 WO 98/03683

- 31 -

Val Ile Val Ile Pro Val Gly Ile Gly Pro His Ala Ser Leu Lys Gln 1410

Ile His Leu Ile Glu Lys Gln Ala Pro Glu Asn Lys Ala Phe Val Phe 1435

Ser Gly Val Asp Glu Leu Glu Gln Arg Arg Asp Glu Ile Ile Asn Tyr

Leu Cys Asp Leu Ala Pro Glu Ala Pro Ala Pro Thr Gln His Pro Pro 1465

Met Ala Gln Val Thr Val Gly Ser Glu Leu Leu Gly Val Ser Ser Pro

Gly Pro Lys Arg Asn Ser Met Val Leu Asp Val Val Phe Val Leu Glu 1495 1500

Gly Ser Asp Lys Ile Gly Glu Ala Asn Phe Asn Lys Ser Arg Glu Phe

Met Glu Glu Val Ile Gln Arg Met Asp Val Gly Gln Asp Arg Ile His

Val Thr Val Leu Gln Tyr Ser Tyr Met Val Thr Val Glu Tyr Thr Phe

Ser Glu Ala Gln Ser Lys Gly Glu Val Leu Gln Gln Val Arg Asp Ile 1560

Arg Tyr Arg Gly Gly Asn Arg Thr Asn Thr Gly Leu Ala Leu Gln Tyr

Leu Ser Glu His Ser Phe Ser Val Ser Gln Gly Asp Arg Glu Gln Val 1590 1595

Pro Asn Leu Val Tyr Met Val Thr Gly Asn Pro Ala Ser Asp Glu Ile

Lys Arg Met Pro Gly Asp Ile Gln Val Val Pro Ile Gly Val Gly Pro 1625

His Ala Asn Val Gln Glu Leu Glu Lys Ile Gly Trp Pro Asn Ala Pro

Ile Leu Ile His Asp Phe Glu Met Leu Pro Arg Glu Ala Pro Asp Leu 1655

Val Leu Gln Arg Cys Cys Ser Gly Glu Gly Leu Gln Ile Pro Thr Leu 1670 1675

Ser Pro Thr Pro Asp Cys Ser Gln Pro Leu Asp Val Val Leu Leu 1685 1690

Asp Gly Ser Ser Ser Ile Pro Ala Ser Tyr Phe Asp Glu Met Lys Ser

Phe Thr Lys Ala Phe Ile Ser Arg Ala Asn Ile Gly Pro Arg Leu Thr 1720 1725 1715

Gln Val Ser Val Leu Gln Tyr Gly Ser Ile Thr Thr Ile Asp Val Pro 1735 1740

Trp Asn Val Ala Tyr Glu Lys Val His Leu Leu Ser Leu Val Asp Leu

- 32 -

- Met Gln Glu Gly Gly Pro Ser Glu Ile Gly Asp Ala Leu Ser Phe 1765 1770 1775
- Ala Val Arg Tyr Val Thr Ser Glu Val His Gly Ala Arg Pro Gly Ala 1780 1785 1790
- Ser Lys Ala Val Val Ile Leu Val Thr Asp Val Ser Val Asp Ser Val 1795 1800 1805
- Asp Ala Ala Ala Glu Ala Ala Arg Ser Asn Arg Val Thr Val Phe Pro 1810 1815 1820
- Ile Gly Ile Gly Asp Arg Tyr Ser Glu Ala Gln Leu Ser Ser Leu Ala 1825 1830 1835 1840
- Gly Pro Lys Ala Gly Ser Asn Met Val Arg Leu Gln Arg Ile Glu Asp 1845 1850 1855
- Leu Pro Thr Val Ala Thr Leu Gly Asn Ser Phe Phe His Lys Leu Cys 1860 1865 1870
- Ser Gly Phe Asp Arg Val Cys Val Asp Glu Asp Gly Asn Glu Lys Arg 1875 1880 1885
- Pro Gly Asp Val Trp Thr Leu Pro Asp Gln Cys His Thr Val Thr Cys 1890 1895 1900
- Leu Pro Asp Gly Gln Thr Leu Leu Lys Ser His Arg Val Asn Cys Asp 1905 1910 1915 1920
- Arg Gly Pro Arg Pro Ser Cys Pro Asn Gly Gln Pro Pro Leu Arg Val 1925 1930 1935
- Glu Glu Thr Cys Gly Cys Arg Trp Thr Cys Pro Cys Val Cys Met Gly
 1940 1945 1950
- Ser Ser Thr Arg His Ile Val Thr Phe Asp Gly Gln Asn Phe Lys Leu 1955 1960 1965
- Thr Gly Ser Cys Ser Tyr Val Leu Phe Gln Asn Lys Glu Gln Asp Leu 1970 1975 1980
- Glu Val Ile Leu Gln Asn Gly Ala Cys Ser Pro Gly Ala Lys Glu Thr 1985 1990 1995 2000
- Cys Met Lys Ser Ile Glu Val Lys His Asp Gly Leu Ser Val Glu Leu 2005 2010 2015
- His Ser Asp Met Gln Met Thr Val Asn Gly Arg Leu Val Ser Ile Pro 2020 2025 2030
- Tyr Val Gly Gly Asp Met Glu Val Asn Val Tyr Gly Thr Ile Met Tyr 2035 2040 2045
- Glu Val Arg Phe Asn His Leu Gly His Ile Phe Thr Phe Thr Pro Gln 2050 2055 2060
- Asn Asn Glu Phe Gln Leu Gln Leu Ser Pro Arg Thr Phe Ala Ser Lys 2065 2070 2075 2080
- Thr Tyr Gly Leu Cys Gly Ile Cys Asp Glu Asn Gly Ala Asn Asp Phe 2085 2090 2095
- Ile Leu Arg Asp Gly Thr Val Thr Thr Asp Trp Lys Ala Leu Ile Gln 2100 2105 2110

PCT/US97/12606 WO 98/03683

- 33 -

Glu Trp Thr Val Gln Gln Leu Gly Lys Thr Ser Gln Pro Val His Glu 2120 2115

- Glu Gln Cys Pro Val Ser Glu Phe Phe His Cys Gln Val Leu Leu Ser
- Glu Leu Phe Ala Glu Cys His Lys Val Leu Ala Pro Ala Thr Phe Tyr 2155 2150
- Ala Met Cys Gln Pro Asp Ser Cys His Pro Lys Lys Val Cys Glu Ala
- Ile Ala Leu Tyr Ala His Leu Cys Arg Thr Lys Gly Val Cys Val Asp 2185
- Trp Arg Arg Ala Asn Phe Cys Ala Met Ser Cys Pro Pro Ser Leu Val 2200
- Tyr Asn His Cys Glu His Gly Cys Pro Arg Leu Cys Glu Gly Asn Thr
- Ser Ser Cys Gly Asp Gln Pro Ser Glu Gly Cys Phe Cys Pro Pro Asn
- Gln Val Met Leu Glu Gly Ser Cys Val Pro Glu Glu Ala Cys Thr Gln 2245
- Cys Ile Ser Glu Asp Gly Val Arg His Gln Phe Leu Glu Thr Trp Val
- Pro Ala His Gln Pro Cys Gln Ile Cys Thr Cys Leu Ser Gly Arg Lys 2280
- Val Asn Cys Thr Leu Gln Pro Cys Pro Thr Ala Lys Ala Pro Thr Cys
- Gly Pro Cys Glu Val Ala Arg Leu Arg Gln Asn Ala Val Gln Cys Cys
- Pro Glu Tyr Glu Cys Val Cys Asp Leu Val Ser Cys Asp Leu Pro Pro
- Val Pro Pro Cys Glu Asp Gly Leu Gln Met Thr Leu Thr Asn Pro Gly 2345
- Glu Cys Arg Pro Asn Phe Thr Cys Ala Cys Arg Lys Asp Glu Cys Arg 2360
- Arg Glu Ser Pro Pro Ser Cys Pro Pro His Arg Thr Pro Ala Leu Arg 2375 2370
- Lys Thr Gln Cys Cys Asp Glu Tyr Glu Cys Ala Cys Asn Cys Val Asn 2395
- Ser Thr Val Ser Cys Pro Leu Gly Tyr Leu Ala Ser Ala Val Thr Asn 2410
- Asp Cys Gly Cys Thr Thr Thr Thr Cys Phe Pro Asp Lys Val Cys Val 2420 2425
- His Arg Gly Thr Ile Tyr Pro Val Gly Gln Phe Trp Glu Glu Ala Cys 2440
- Asp Val Cys Thr Cys Thr Asp Leu Glu Asp Ser Val Met Gly Leu Arg 2450 2455

WO 98/03683 PCT/US97/12606

- 34 -

Val Ala Gln Cys Ser Gln Lys Pro Cys Glu Asp Asn Cys Leu Ser Gly 2465 2470 2475 2480

- Phe Thr Tyr Val Leu His Glu Gly Glu Cys Cys Gly Arg Cys Leu Pro 2485 2490 2495
- Ser Ala Cys Glu Val Val Thr Gly Ser Pro Arg Gly Asp Ala Gln Ser 2500 2505 2510
- His Trp Lys Asn Val Gly Ser His Trp Ala Ser Pro Asp Asn Pro Cys 2515 2520 2525
- Leu Ile Asn Glu Cys Val Arg Val Lys Glu Glu Val Phe Val Gln Gln 2530 2535 2540
- Arg Asn Val Ser Cys Pro Gln Leu Asn Val Pro Thr Cys Pro Thr Gly 2545 2550 2555 2560
- Phe Gln Leu Ser Cys Lys Thr Ser Glu Cys Cys Pro Thr Cys His Cys 2565 2570 2575
- Glu Pro Leu Glu Ala Cys Leu Leu Asn Gly Thr Ile Ile Gly Pro Gly 2580 2585 2590
- Lys Ser Leu Met Ile Asp Val Cys Thr Thr Cys Arg Cys Thr Val Pro 2595 2600 2605
- Val Gly Val Ile Ser Gly Phe Lys Leu Glu Gly Arg Lys Thr Thr Cys 2610 2615 2620
- Glu Ala Cys Pro Leu Gly Tyr Lys Glu Glu Lys Asn Gln Gly Glu Cys 2625 2630 2635 2640
- Cys Gly Arg Cys Leu Pro Ile Ala Cys Thr Ile Gln Leu Arg Gly Gly 2645 2650 2655
- Gln Ile Met Thr Leu Lys Arg Asp Glu Thr Ile Gln Asp Gly Cys Asp 2660 2665 . 2670
- Ser His Phe Cys Lys Val Asn Glu Arg Gly Glu Tyr Ile Trp Glu Lys 2675 2680 2685
- Arg Val Thr Gly Cys Pro Pro Phe Asp Glu His Lys Cys Leu Ala Glu 2690 2695 2700
- Gly Gly Lys Ile Met Lys Ile Pro Gly Thr Cys Cys Asp Thr Cys Glu 2705 2710 2715 2720
- Glu Pro Glu Cys Lys Asp Ile Ile Ala Lys Leu Gln Arg Val Lys Val 2725 2730 2735
- Gly Asp Cys Lys Ser Glu Glu Glu Val Asp Ile His Tyr Cys Glu Gly 2740 2745 2750
- Lys Cys Ala Ser Lys Ala Val Tyr Ser Ile His Met Glu Asp Val Gln 2755 2760 2765
- Asp Gln Cys Ser Cys Cys Ser Pro Thr Gln Thr Glu Pro Met Gln Val 2770 2775 2780
- Ala Leu Arg Cys Thr Asn Gly Ser Leu Ile Tyr His Glu Ile Leu Asn 2785 2790 2795 2800
- Ala Ile Glu Cys Arg Cys Ser Pro Arg Lys Cys Ser Lys 2805 2810

WO 98/03683

- 35 -

WE CLAIM:

- 1. An isolated nucleic acid comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding canine von Willebrand Factor polypeptide.
- 2. The isolated nucleic acid of Claim 1, wherein the nucleotide sequence is capable of hybridizing under high stringency conditions to SEQ ID NO. 1.
 - 3. The isolated nucleic acid of Claim 1, wherein the nucleotide sequence encodes the Scottish terrier von Willebrand Factor polypeptide.
 - 4. The isolated nucleic acid of Claim 2, wherein the nucleotide sequence encodes the Scottish terrier von Willebrand Factor polypeptide.
- 10 5. A vector comprising the nucleic acid of Claim 1.
 - 6. A vector comprising the nucleic acid of Claim 2.
 - 7. A cell comprising the vector of Claim 5.
 - 8. A cell comprising the vector of Claim 6.
- 9. An isolated nucleic acid comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding defective canine von Willebrand Factor polypeptide. 15
 - 10. The isolated nucleic acid of Claim 9, wherein the nucleotide sequence is capable of hybridizing under high stringency conditions to the complement of SEQ ID NO. 1 having a base deletion at codon 88.
 - 11. A vector comprising the nucleic acid of Claim 9.
- 20 12. A vector comprising the nucleic acid of Claim 10.
 - 13. A cell comprising the vector of Claim 11.
 - 14. A cell comprising the vector of Claim 12.

WO 98/03683 PCT/US97/12606

- 36 -

- 15. An isolated oligonucleotide sequence consisting of contiguous nucleic acids of the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO. 1 and capable of specifically hybridizing with the canine von Willebrand Factor gene.
- 16. An isolated oligonucleotide sequence consisting of contiguous nucleic acids of the nucleotide sequence that is complementary to the sequence of SEQ ID NO. 1 and capable of specifically hybridizing with the canine von Willebrand Factor gene.
 - 17. A method of detecting a canine von Willebrand Factor gene in a sample comprising the steps of:
 - a) contacting the sample with a oligonucleotide comprising contiguous nucleic acids of the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO. 1 and capable of specifically hybridizing with the canine von Willebrand Factor gene, under conditions favorable for hybridization of the oligonucleotide to any complementary sequences of nucleic acid in the sample; and
 - b) detecting hybridization, thereby detecting a canine von Willebrand Factor gene.
 - 18. The method of Claim 17, further comprising the step of:
 - c) quantifying hybridization of the oligonucleotide to complementary sequence.
 - 19. The method of Claim 17, wherein in SEQ ID NO. 1 there is a base deletion at codon 88.
 - 20. An assay kit for screening for a canine von Willebrand Factor gene comprising:
 - a) an oligonucleotide comprising contiguous nucleic acids of the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO. 1 and capable of hybridizing with the canine von Willebrand Factor gene;
 - b) reagents for hybridization of the oligonucleotide to a complementary nucleic acid sequence; and
- 30 c) container means for a)-b).

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- 21. A method of detecting a canine von Willebrand Factor gene in a sample comprising the steps of:
 - a) contacting the sample with an oligonucleotide comprising contiguous nucleic acids of the nucleotide sequence that is complementary to the sequence of SEQ ID NO. 1 and capable of specifically hybridizing to the complementary nucleotide sequence, under conditions favorable for hybridization of the oligonucleotide to any complementary sequences of nucleic acid in the sample; and
- b) detecting hybridization, thereby detecting a canine von Willebrand Factor gene.
 - 22. The method of Claim 21, further comprising the step of:
 - c) quantifying hybridization of the oligonucleotide to complementary sequences.
- 15 23. The method of Claim 21, wherein in SEQ ID NO. 1 there is a base deletion at codon 88.
 - 24. An assay kit for screening for a canine von Willebrand Factor gene comprising:
 - an oligonucleotide comprising contiguous acids from the nucleotide sequence that is complementary to the sequence of SEQ ID NO. 1 and capable of specifically hybridizing to the complementary nucleotide sequence;
 - b) reagents for hybridization of the oligonucleotide to a complementary nucleic acid sequence; and
 - c) container means for a)-b).
 - 25. The assay kit of Claim 24, wherein in SEQ ID NO. 1 there is a base deletion at codon 88.

WO 98/03683 PCT/US97/12606

26. A method for detecting a mutated canine von Willebrand Factor gene in a canine DNA sample comprising the steps of:

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- a) amplifying the DNA sample by polymerase chain reaction to produce polymerase chain reaction products, wherein the polymerase chain reaction uses primers that produce a restriction site in a mutant allele but not in a normal allele;
- b) digesting the polymerase chain reaction products with a restriction enzyme specific to the restriction site of the restriction site primer to produce DNA fragments; and
- c) detecting the DNA fragments, thereby detecting a mutated canine von Willebrand Factor gene.
- 27. The method of Claim 26, wherein the primers are those of Figure 4.
- 28. The method of Claim 26, wherein the DNA fragments are detected by gel electrophoresis.
- 15 29. The method of Claim 27, wherein the restriction enzyme is BsiEI.
 - 30. The method of Claim 27, wherein the restriction enzyme is Sau96 I.
 - 31. An oligonucleotide probe capable of detecting a mutation associated with canine von Willebrand's disease, wherein the mutation is a base deletion at codon 88 of the canine von Willebrand Factor gene.

1/9

FIGURE 1A

1 CATTAANAGG TCCTGGCTGG GAGCTTTTTT TTGGGACCAG CACTCCATGT TCAAGGGCAA 61 ACAGGGGCCA ATTAGGATCA ATCTTTTTTC TTTCTTTTTT TAAAAAAAA AATTCTTCCC 121 ACTITIGCACA CGGACAGTAG TACATACCAG TAGCTCTCTG CGAGGACGGT GATCACTAAT 181 CATTTCTCCT GCTTCGTGGC AGATGAGTCC TACCAGACTT GTGAGGGTGC TGCTGGCTCT 241 GGCCCTCATC TTGCCAGGGA AACTTTGTAC AAAAGGGACT GTTGGAAGGT CATCGATGGC 301 CCGATGTAGC CTTCTCGGAG GTGACTTCAT CAACACCTTT GATGAGAGCA TGTACAGCTT 361 TGCGGGAGAT TGCAGTTACC TCCTGGCTGG GGACTGCCAG GAACACTCCA TCTCACTTAT 421 CGGGGGTTTC CAAAATGACA AAAGAGTGAG CCTCTCCGTG TATCTCGGAG AATTTTTCGA 481 CATTCATTTG TTTGTCAATG GTACCATGCT GCAGGGGACC CAAAGCATCT CCATGCCCTA 541 CGCCTCCAAT GGGCTGTATC TAGAGGCCGA GGCTGGCTAC TACAAGCTGT CCAGTGAGGC 601 CTACGGCTTT GTGGCCAGAA TTGATGGCAA TGGCAACTTT CAAGTCCTGC TGTCAGACAG 661 ATACTTCAAC AAGACCTGTG GGCTGTGTGG CAACTTTAAT ATCTTTGCTG AGGATGACTT 721 CAAGACTCAA GAAGGGACGT TGACTTCGGA CCCCTATGAC TTTGCCAACT CCTGGGCCCT 781 GAGCAGTGGG GAACAACGGT GCAAACGGGT GTCCCCTCCC AGCAGCCCAT GCAATGTCTC 841 CTCTGATGAA GTGCAGCAGG TCCTGTGGGA GCAGTGCCAG CTCCTGAAGA GTGCCTCGGT 901 GTTTGCCCGC TGCCACCCGC TGGTGGACCC TGAGCCTTTT GTCGCCCTGT GTGAAAGGAC 961 TCTGTGCACC TGTGTCCAGG GGATGGAGTG CCCTTGTGCG GTCCTCCTGG AGTACGCCCG 1021 GGCCTGTGCC CAGCAGGGGA TTGTCTTGTA CGGCTGGACC GACCACAGGG TCTGCCGACC 1081 AGCATGCCCT GCTGGCATGG AGTACAAGGA GTGCGTGTCC CCTTGCACCA GAACTTGCCA 1141 GAGCCTTCAT GTCAAAGAAG TGTGTCAGGA GCAATGTGTA GATGGCTGCA GCTGCCCCGA 1201 GGGCCAGCTC CTGGATGAAG GCCACTGCGT GGGAAGTGCT GAGTGTTCCT GTGTGCATGC 1261 TGGGCAACGG TACCCTCCGG GCGCCTCCCT CTTACAGGAC TGCCACACCT GCATTTGCCG 1321 AAATAGCCTG TGGATCTGCA GCAATGAAGA ATGCCCAGGC GAGTGTCTGG TCACAGGACA 1381 GTCCCACTTC AAGAGCTTCG ACAACAGGTA CTTCACCTTC AGTGGGGTCT GCCACTACCT 1441 GCTGGCCCAG GACTGCCAGG ACCACACATT CTCTGTTGTC ATAGAGACTG TCCAGTGTGC 1501 CGATGACCTG GATGCTGTCT GCACCCGCTC GGTCACCGTC CGCCTGCCTG GACATCACAA 1561 CAGCCTTGTG AAGCTGAAGA ATGGGGGAGG AGTCTCCATG GATGGCCAGG ATATCCAGAT 1621 TCCTCTCCTG CAAGGTGACC TCCGCATCCA GCACACCGTG ATGGCCTCCG TGCGCCTCAG 1681 CTACGGGGAG GACCTGCAGA TGGATTCGGA CGTCCGGGGC AGGCTACTGG TGACGCTGTA 1741 CCCCGCCTAC GCGGGGAAGA CGTGCGGCCG TGGCGGGAAC TACAACGGCA ACCGGGGGGA 1801 CGACTTCGTG ACGCCCGCAG GCCTGGCGGA GCCCCTGGTG GAGGACTTCG GGAACGCCTG 1861 GAAGCTGCTC GGGGCCTGCG AGAACCTGCA GAAGCAGCAC CGCGATCCCT GCAGCCTCAA 1921 CCCGCGCCAG GCCAGGTTTG CGGAGGAGGC GTGCGCGCTG CTGACGTCCT CGAAGTTCGA 1981 GCCCTGCCAC CGAGCGGTGG GTCCTCAGCC CTACGTGCAG AACTGCCTCT ACGACGTCTG 2041 CTCCTGCTCC GACGGCAGAG ACTGTCTTTG CAGCGCCGTG GCCAACTACG CCGCAGCCGT 2101 GGCCCGGAGG GGCGTGCACA TCGCGTGGCG GGAGCCGGGC TTCTGTGCGC TGAGCTGCCC 2161 CCAGGGCCAG GTGTACCTGC AGTGTGGGAC CCCCTGCAAC ATGACCTGTC TCTCCCTCTC 2221 TTACCCGGAG GAGGACTGCA ATGAGGTCTG CTTGGAAAGC TGCTTCTCCC CCCCAGGGCT 2281 GTACCTGGAT GAGAGGGGAG ATTGTGTGCC CAAGGCTCAG TGTCCCTGTT ACTATGATGG 2341 TGAGATCTTT CAGCCCGAAG ACATCTTCTC AGACCATCAC ACCATGTGCT ACTGTGAGGA 2401 TGGCTTCATG CACTGTACCA CAAGTGGAGG CCTGGGAAGC CTGCTGCCCA ACCCGGTGCT 2461 CAGCAGCCCC CGGTGTCACC GCAGCAAAAG GAGCCTGTCC TGTCGGCCCC CCATGGTCAA 2521 GTTGGTGTGT CCCGCTGATA ACCCGAGGGC TGAAGGACTG GAGTGTGCCA AAACCTGCCA 2581 GAACTATGAC CTGCAGTGCA TGAGCACAGG CTGTGTCTCC GGCTGCCTCT GCCCGCAGGG 2641 CATGGTCCGG CATGAAAACA GGTGTGTGGC GCTGGAAAGA TGTCCCTGCT TCCACCAAGG 2701 CCAAGAGTAC GCCCCAGGAG AAACCGTGAA AATTGACTGC AACACTTGTG TCTGTCGGGA 2761 CCGGAAGTGG ACCTGCACAG ACCATGTGTG TGATGCCACT TGCTCTGCCA TCGGCATGGC 2821 GCACTACCTC ACCTTCGACG GACTCAAGTA CCTGTTCCCT GGGGAGTGCC AGTATGTTCT 2881 GGTGCAGGAT TACTGCGGCA GTAACCCTGG GACCTTACGG ATCCTGGTGG GGAACGAGGG 2941 GTGCAGCTAC CCCTCAGTGA AATGCAAGAA GCGGGTCACC ATCCTGGTGG AAGGAGGAGA 3001 GATTGAACTG TTTGATGGGG AGGTGAATGT GAAGAAACCC ATGAAGGATG AGACTCACTT 3061 TGAGGTGGTA GAGTCTGGTC AGTACGTCAT TCTGCTGCTG GGCAAGGCAC TCTCTGTGGT 3121 CTGGGACCAC CGCCTGAGCA TCTCTGTGAC CCTGAAGCGG ACATACCAGG AGCAGGTGTG

FIGURE 1B

3181	TGGCCTGTGT	GGGAATTTTG	ATGGCATCCA	GAACAATGAT	TTCACCAGCA	GCAGCCTCCA
3241	AATAGAAGAA	GACCCTGTGG	ACTTTGGGAA	TTCCTGGAAA	GTGAACCCGC	AGTGTGCCGA
3301	CACCAAGAAA	GTACCACTGG	ACTCATCCCC	TGCCGTCTGC	CACAACAACA	TCATGAAGCA
3361	GACGATGGTG	GATTCCTCCT	GCAGGATCCT	CACCAGTGAT	ATTTTCCAGG	ACTGCAACAG
3421	GCTGGTGGAC	CCTGAGCCAT	TCCTGGACAT	TTGCATCTAC	GACACTTGCT	CCTGTGAGTC
3481	CATTGGGGAC	TGCACCTGCT	TCTGTGACAC	CATTGCTGCT	TACGCCCACG	TCTGTGCCCA
3541	GCATGGCAAG	GTGGTAGCCT	GGAGGACAGC	CACATTCTGT	CCCCAGAATT	GCGAGGAGCG
3601	GAATCTCCAC	GAGAATGGGT	ATGAGTGTGA	GTGGCGCTAT	AACAGCTGTG	CCCCTGCCTG
3661	TCCCATCACG	TGCCAGCACC	CCGAGCCACT	GGCATGCCCT	GTACAGTGTG	TTGAAGGTTG
3721	CCATGCGCAC	TGCCCTCCAG	GGAAAATCCT	GGATGAGCTT	TTGCAGACCT	GCATCGACCC
3781	TGAAGACTGT	CCTGTGTGTG	AGGTGGCTGG	TCGTCGCTTG	GCCCCAGGAA	AGAAAATCAT
					TGTGATGGTG	
3901	CTGTAAGGCC	TGCAGAGAAC	CCGGAAGTGT	TGTGGTGCCC	CCCACAGATG	GCCCCATTGG
					CTCCATGACT	
4021	CAGGCTTCTG	GACCTGGTTT	TCCTGCTGGA	TGGCTCCTCC	AAGCTGTCTG	AGGACGAGTT
					CTGCACATCT	
					GCCTACATCG	
					GTGAAGTACG	
					CAGATCTTTG	
					AGCCAGGAGC	
					AAGAAAGTCA	
					CTCATAGAGA	
					GAGCAGCGAA	
					CCTACTCAGC	
					TCTCCAGGAC	
					GACAAAATTG	
					CGGATGGACG	
					ACCGTGGAGT	
					GATATCCGAT	
					GAACACAGCT	
					GTCACAGGAA	
					CCCATCGGGG	
					GCCCCCATCC	
					CAGAGGTGCT	
					AGCCAGCCCC	
			•			
				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	TTTGATGAAA	
					CTCACTCAAG	
					GTAGCCTATG	
					CCCAGCGAAA	
					GGTGCCAGGC	
					TCAGTGGATG	
					ATCGGGGATC	
					AATATGGTAA	
					TTCTTCCACA	
					AAGAGGCCCG	
				· ·	GATGGCCAGA	
					TGCCCCAATG	
					CCCTGTGTGT	
					AAGCTGACTG	
					ATTCTCCAGA	
					GTGAAGCATG	
					AGACTAGTCT	
					ATGTATGAGG	
63£1	CCATCTTGGC	CACATCTTCA	CATTCACCCC	CCAAAACAAT	GAGTTCCAGC	TGCAGCTCAG

FIGURE 1C

6421	CCCCAGGACC	TTTGCTTCGA	AGACATATGG	TCTCTGTGGG	ATCTGTGATG	AGAACGGAGC
6421	CAATGACTTC	ATTCTGAGGG	ATGGGACAGT	CACCACAGAC	TGGAAGGCAC	TCATCCAGGA
6401	ATGGACCGTA	CACCACCTTG	GGAAGACATC	CCAGCCTGTC	CATGAGGAGC	AGTGTCCTGT
6591	CTCCGAATTC	TTCCACTGCC	AGGTCCTCCT	CTCAGAATTG	TTTGCCGAGT	GCCACAAGGT
6601	CCTCGCTCCA	CCCACCTTTT	ATGCCATGTG	CCAGCCCGAC	AGTTGCCACC	CGAAGAAAGT
0001	GTGTGAGGCG	ATTICCTTGT	ATGCCCACCT	CTGTCGGACC	AAAGGGGTCT	GTGTGGACTG
6721	GAGGAGGGCC	AATTTCTGTG	CTATGTOATG	TCCACCATCC	CTGGTGTACA	ACCACTGTGA
6/81	GCATGGCTGC	CCTCGGCTCT	GTGAAGGCAA	TACAAGCTCC	TGTGGGGACC	AACCCTCGGA
6001	AGGCTGCTTC	TGCCCCCAA	ACCARGTCAT	GCTGGAAGGT	AGCTGTGTCC	CCGAGGAGGC
5961	CTGTACCCAG	TGCATCAGCG	AGGATGGAGT	CCGGCACCAG	TTCCTGGAAA	CCTGGGTCCC
7071	AGCCCACCAG	CCTTGCCAGA	TCTGCACGTG	CCTCAGTGGG	CGGAAGGTCA	ACTGTACGTT
7081	GCAGCCCTGC	CCCACAGCCA	AAGCTCCCAC	CTGTGGCCCG	TGTGAAGTGG	CCCGCCTCCG
	CCAGAACGCA					
7201	CCTGCCCCCG	GTGCCTCCCT	GCGAAGATGG	CCTCCAGATG	ACCCTGACCA	ATCCTGGCGA
7261	GTGCAGACCC	AACTTCACCT	GTGCCTGCAG	GAAGGATGAA	TGCAGACGGG	AGTCCCCGCC
7321	CTCTTGTCCC	CCGCACCGGA	CGCCGGCCCT	TCGGAAGACT	CAGTGCTGTG	ATGAGTATGA
7381	GTGTGCATGC	AACTGTGTCA	ACTCCACGGT	GAGCTGCCCG	CTTGGGTACC	TGGCCTCGGC
7441	TGTCACCAAC	GACTGTGGCT	GCACCACAAC	AACCTGCTTC	CCTGACAAGG	TGTGTGTCCA
7501	CCGAGGCACC	ATCTACCCTG	TGGGCCAGTT	CTGGGAGGAG	GCCTGTGACG	TGTGCACCTG
7561	CACGGACTTG	GAGGACTCTG	TGATGGGCCT	GCGTGTGGCC	CAGTGCTCCC	AGAAGCCCTG
	TGAGGACAAC					
	GTGTCTGCCA					
	CTGGAAGAAT					
	TGTCCGAGTG					
	TGTCCCCACC					
	CTGTCACTGC					
	AAGTCTGATG					
	TGGATTCAAG					
	AGAGAAGAAC					
	AAGAGGAGGA					
	TCACTTCTGC					
	CCCACCTTTC					
	CACCTGCTGT					
	TGTCAAAGTG					
	ATGTGCCAGC					
	CTGCTCGCCC					
	CATCTACCAT					
	GTGAGGCCAC					
	GAGTGCTGCT					CCTGATCCCA
8761	CAATAAAGGT	CAATCTTTCA	CCTTGAAAAA	AAAAAAAAA	AA	

Human Dog	MIPARFAGVLLALALILPGTLCAEGTRGRSSTARCSLFGSDFVNTFDGSMYSFAGYCSYL -S-T-LVRKTKVML-GIED	60
Human Dog	LAGGCQKRSFSIIGDFQNGKRVSLSVYLGEFFDIHLFVNGTVTQGDQRVSMPYASKGLYLDEH-I-LGD	120
Human Dog	ETEAGYYKLSGEAYGFVARIDGSGNFQVLLSDRYFNKTCGLCGNFNIFAEDDFMTQEGTL -AKK	180
Human Dog	TSDPYDFANSWALSSGEQWCERASPPSSSCNISSGEMQKGLWEQCQLLKSTSVFARCHPL	240
Human Dog	VDPEPFVALCEKTLCECAGGLECACPALLEYARTCAQEGMVLYGWTDHSACSPVCPAGME	300
Human Dog	YRQCVSPCARTCQSLHINEMCQERCVDGCSCPEGQLLDEGLCVESTECPCVHSGKRYPPG-KETVK-VQHG-ASA-Q	360
Human Dog	TSLSRDCNTCICRNSQWICSNEECPGECLVTGQSHFKSFDNRYFTFSGICQYLLARDCQD ALQHV-HQ	420
Human Dog	HSFSIVIETVQCADDRDAVCTRSVTVRLPGLHNSLVKLKHGAGVAFDGQDVQLPLLKGDL-TVLHN-GSI-IQ	480
Human Dog	RIQHTVTASVRLSYGEDLQMDWDGRGRLLVKLSPVYAGKTCGLCGNYNGNQGDDFLTPSGRGRGRGRGRG	540
Human Dog	LAEPRVEDFGNAWKLHGDCQDLQKQHSDPCALNPRMTRFSEEACAVLTSPTFEACHRAVSL	600
Human Dog	PLPYLRNCRYDVCSCSDGRECLCGALASYAAACAGRGVRVAWREPGRCELNCPKGQVYLQ-QVQLDS-V-NV-RHIF-A-SQ	660
Human Dog	CGTPCNLTCRSLSYPDEECNEACLEGCFCPPGLYMDERGECVPKAQCPCYYDGEIFQPED	720
Human Dog	IFSDHHTMCYCEDGFMHCTMSGVPGSLLPDAVLSSPLSHRSKRSLSCRPPMVKLVCPADNTGLNPRC	780
Human Dog	LRAEGLECTKTCQNYDLECMSMGCVSGCLCPPGMVRHENRCVALERCPCFHQGKEYAPGE PAQ	840
Human Dog	TVKIGCNTCVCRDRKWNCTDHVCDATCSTIGMAHYLTFDGLKYLFPGECQYVLVQDYCGS	900
Human Dog	NPGTFRILVGNKGCSHPSVKCKKRVTILVEGGEIELFDGEVNVKRPMKDETHFEVVESGR	960
Human Dog	YIILLIGKALSVVWDRHLSISVVLKQTYQEKVCGLCGNFDGIQNNDLTSSNLQVEEDPVD-V	1020
Human	FGNSWKVSSQCADTRKVPLDSSPATCHNNIMKQTMVDSSCRILTSDVFQDCNKLVDPEPY	1080

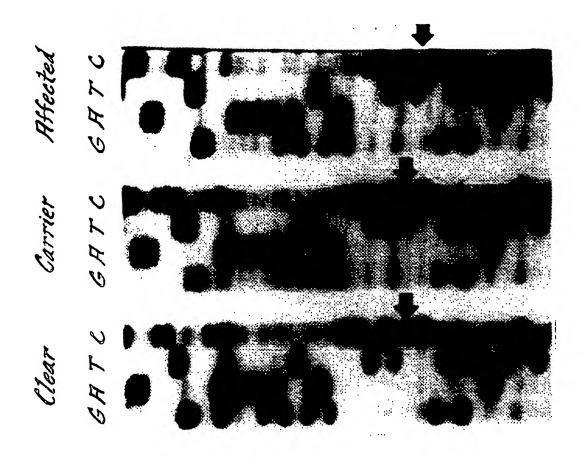
FIGURE 2A

Dog	LDVCIYDICSCESIGDCACFCDITAAYAHVCAQHGKVVTWRTATBCPQSCEERNDRENGI	1140
Human Dog	ECEWRYNSCAPACQVTCQHPEPLACPVQCVEGCHAHCPPGKILDELLQTCVDPEDCPVCE	1200
Human Dog	VAGRRFASGKKVTLNPSDPEHCQICHCDVVNLTCEACQEPGGLVVPPTDAPVSPTTLYVE	1260
Human Dog	DISEPPLHDFYCSRLLDLVFLLDGSSRLSEAEFEVLKAFVVDMMERLRISQKWVRVAVVE	1320
Human Dog	YHDGSHAYIGLKDRKRPSELRRIASQVKYAGSQVASTSEVLKYTLFQIFSKIDRPEASRI	1380
Human Dog	ALLLMASQEPQRMSRNFVRYVQGLKKKKVIVIPVGIGPHANLKQIRLIEKQAPENKAFVL	1440
Human Dog	SSVDELEQQRDEIVSYLCDLAPEAPPPTLPPHHAQVTVGPGLLGVSTLGPKRNSMVLDVA -GSP	1500
Human Dog	FVLEGSDKIGEADFNRSKEFMEEVIQRMDVGQDSIHVTVLQYSYMVTVEYPFSEAQSKGD	1560
Human Dog	ILQRVREIRYQGGNRTNTGLALRYLSDHSFLVSQGDREQAPNLVYNVTGNPASDEIKRLP VQDR	1620
Human Dog	GDIQVVPIGVGPNANVQELERIGWPNAPILIQDFETLPREAPDLVLQRCCSGEGLQIPTL	1680
Human Dog	SPAPDCSQPLDVILLLDGSSSFPASYFDEMKSFAKAFISKANIGPRLTQVSVLQYGSITT	1740
Human Dog	IDVPWNVVPEKAHLLSLVDVMQREGGPSQIGDALGFAVRYLTSEMHGARPGASKAVVILV	1800
Human Dog	TDVSVDSVDAAADAARSNRVTVFPIGIGDRYDAAQLRILAGPAGDSNVVKLQRIEDLPTN:	1860
Human Dog	VTLGNSFLHKLCSGFVRICMDEDGNEKRPGDVWTLPDOCHTVTCQPDGQTLLKTHRVNCD	1920
Human Dog	RGLRPSCPNSQSPVKVEETCGCRWTCPCVCTGSSTRHIVTFDGQNFKLTGSCSYVLFQNK	1980
Human Dog	EQDLEVILHNGACSPGARQGCMKSIEVKHSALSVELHSDMEVTVNGRLVSVPYVGGNMEV	2040
Human Dog	NVYGAINHEVRFNHLGHIFTFTPQNNEFQLQLSPKTFASKTYGLCGICDENGANDFMLRD	2100
Human	GTVTTDWKTLVQEWTVQRPGQTCQPILEEQCLVPDSSHCQVLLLPLFAECHKVLAPATFY	2160

FIGURE 2B

Human Dog	AICQQDSCHQEQVCEVIASYAHLCRTNGVCVDWRTPDFCAMSCPPSLVYNHCEHGCPRHC -MPPKKALKRANL-	2220
Human Dog	DGNVSSCGDHPSEGCFCPPDKVMLEGSCVPEEACTQCIGEDGVQHQFLEAWVPDHQPCQI ETQNQ	2280
Human Dog	CTCLSGRKVNCTTQPCPTAKAPTCGLCEVARLRQNADQCCPEYECVCDPVSCDLPPVPHC	2340
Human Dog	ERGLOPTLTNPGECRPNFTCACRKEECKRVSPPSCPPHRLPTLRKTQCCDEYECACNCVN-DMDR-ET-A	2400
Human Dog	STVSCPLGYLASTATNDCGCTTTTCLPDKVCVHRSTIYPVGQFWEEGCDVCTCTDMEDAV	2460
Human Dog	MGLRVAQCSQKPCEDSCRSGFTYVLHEGECCGRCLPSACEVVTGSFRGDSQSSWKSVGSQ	2520
Human Dog	WASPENPOLINECVRVKEEVFIQQRNVSCPQLEVPVCPSGFQLSCKTSACCPSCRCERME	2580
Human Dog	ACHLNGTVIGPGKTVHIDVCTTCRCMVQVGVISGFKLECRKTTCNPCPLGYKEEMITGEC	2640
Human Dog	CGRCLPTACTIQLRGGQIMTLKRDETLQDGCDTHFCKVNERGEYFWEKRVTGCPPFDEHK	2700
Human Dog	CLAEGGKIMKIPGTCCDTCEEPECNDITARLQYVKVGSCKSEVEVDIHYCQGKCASKAMY	2760
Human Dog	SIDINDVQDQCSCCSPTRTEPMQVALHCTNGSVVYHEVLNAMECKCSPRKCSK	2813

FIGURE 2C



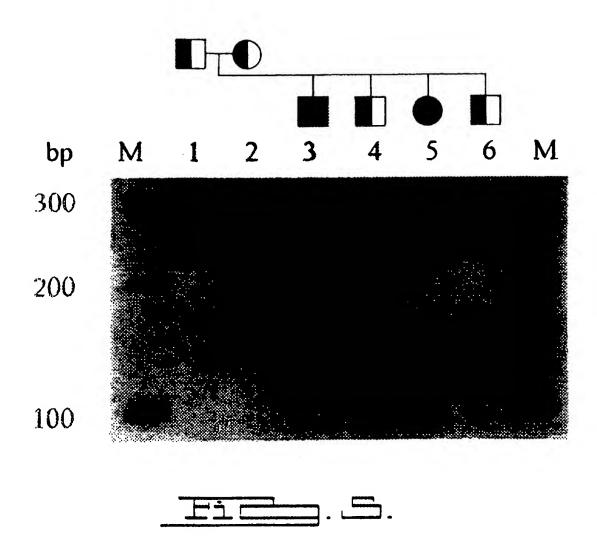


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FIGURE 4



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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No. PCT/US97/12606

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER IPC(6) :C12Q 1/68; C12P 19/34; C07H 21/02, 21/04 US CL :435/6, 91.2; 536/23.1, 24.3, 24.33 According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC			
B. FIELDS SEARCHED			
Minimum documentation searched (classification system follows	d by classification symbols)		
U.S. : 435/6, 91.2; 536/23.1, 24.3, 24.33			
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the	extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (n	one of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)		
Please See Extra Sheet.	anic of data case, where pro-		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category* Citation of document, with indication, where a	oppropriate, of the relevant passages Relevant to claim No.		
Y SHIBUYA, H. et al. A polymorphic (an intron of the canine von Willebrand	factor gene. Animal Genetics. 24-26, 28, 31		
A April 1994, Volume 25, Number 2, pa	1-14, 23, 27, 29		
Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box (C. See patent family annex.		
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International application No. PCT/US97/12606

B. FIELDS SEARCHED Electronic data bases consulted (Name of data base and where practicable terms used):			
APS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS, CABA, DGENE, DRUGU, EMBASE, MEDLINE, EUROPATFULL, JAPIO, WPIDS, USPATFULL, GENBANK			
search terms: von Willebrand, sequence, clone, cloning, probes, primers, hybridization, detection, nucleic acids, mutations, canine, dogs, Scottish terriers, primers in Figure 4.			
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